UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/448
S/24565
15 September 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter from His Excellency, Mr. Milan Panic, the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

The London Conference was a turning-point for the peace process in Yugoslavia, and now we have taken action on delivering deeds.

On 17 August 1992, I forwarded to you a plan of what we were going to do. Now we can see what has actually been accomplished.

Enclosed is a brief account of what my Government has done.

In light of this list of deeds, I formally request that you consider these results during the deliberations at the United Nations on the current state of affairs in Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Milan PANIC

APPENDIX

Notes concerning the steps taken to fulfil the requirements of Security Council resolution 752 (1992)

Items of the resolution	Steps taken
1. Request for halting the fighting and observance of the cease-fire of 12 April 1992.	Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Milan Panic, visited Bosnia and Herzegovina three times. He publicly called on the representatives of the Moslem, Croatian and Serbian peoples to stop all fighting and to observe the cease-fire immediately. According to the Agreement between Karadzic and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), observers have already been deployed at 11 sites around Sarajevo, where the heavy weapons of the Bosnian Serbs are stationed.
2. Constitutional order of Bosnia and Herzegovina - continuation of negotiations among the three national communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina within the framework of the European Community.	Prime Minister Panic called upon the representatives of all three peoples - Karadzic, Boban and Izetbegovic - to negotiate under the auspices of the European Community (Ambassador Cutileiro) on the constitutional order of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Prime Minister Panic stated that Yugoslavia has no territorial claims towards anybody, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is opposed to changing borders by force.
3. Request for non-interference in the withdrawal of the military forces from Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Pursuant to the order of Prime Minister Panic, all units of the Yugoslav Army have been pulled out of Bosnia. The last of 92 Yugoslav soldiers were recently withdrawn, and General Nambiar informed the Security Council accordingly.

Items of the resolution	Steps taken
4. Request for non-interference in the withdrawal of the military forces from Bosnia and Herzegovina	By order of the Yugoslav Government, the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina has been supervised so as to avoid any military interference and movement of paramilitary units whatsoever. Prime Minister Panic has repeatedly invited the United Nations to send observers to control all military airfields in Yugoslavia and border crossings between Yugoslavia and Bosnia.
5. Disbanding all paramilitary units.	Prime Minister Panic has called for the disbanding of all paramilitary units in Bosnia and Herzegovina. His intervention resulted in the arrest of 80 persons by Serbian authorities in Bosnia.
6. Request for the discontinuation of the violent resettlement of the population.	Prime Minister Panic has strongly opposed the ethnic cleansing of territories. Six persons have already been arrested in Hrtkovci (Serbia), under the suspicion that they have been involved in ethnic cleansing (Ostoja Sibincic, President of the Local Community, and others). On 30 August 1992, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia intervened and prevented the forcible resettlement of the population at Kozarac in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Prime Minister Panic dismissed the Assistant Federal Secretary for the Interior, Kertes, for opposing government policy on ethnic cleansing.

Items of the resolution	Steps taken
7 and 8. Urgent need to provide for humanitarian needs - material and financial - above all to refugees and displaced persons, and to ensure conditions for their return home.	The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia urged the authorities of Bosnian Serbs: (a) To stop shelling Sarajevo; (b) To open Sarajevo Airport for the delivery of humanitarian aid; (c) To secure the Split-Sarajevo road passing through the regions controlled by the Bosnian Serbs. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has offered free and unlimited use of the Belgrade Airport, as well as all its facilities, for the supply of aid by air via Yugoslavia to Bosnia. Prime Minister Panic met with Prime Minister of Croatia, Greguric, in Budapest (on 7 August 1992). The result of that meeting was the mutual exchange of 1,500 prisoners according to the principle "all for all". The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia asked the authorities of the Bosnian Serbs to carry out the exchange of war prisoners with the principle "all for all". Prime Minister Panic had a meeting in London, with the representatives of the Albanians from Kosovo (Rugova). He invited them to participate in the political, economic and cultural life of the Republic and assured them of his full and active support for their civil and human rights. The Prime Minister personally provided the bulk of the financing for a Doctors of the World vaccination programme for 170,000 children in Kosovo.

Items of the resolution	Steps taken
9, 10 and 11. Cooperation with UNPROFOR and the EC Monitoring Mission.	The Federal Government has adopted and maintained a cooperative relationship with UNPROFOR.
Additional actions.	Prime Minister Panic obtained the release in the custody of the American Embassy of two American mercenaries who had been taken prisoner by the Yugoslav Army while fighting in the ranks of the Croatian Army. The Yugoslav Government formally recognized independent Slovenia on 12 August 1992.